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NUMBER 217

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

In harmony with the piouswrought custom of expressing gratitude for the blessings vouchsafed during the year past, and in conformity with the proclamation of the president of the United States, I, Jeremiah M. Rusk, governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and appoint Thursday, the 23rd day of November, instant, as a day of general thanksgiving. And I do recommend that the people of the state lay aside their usual avocations on that day, and in their accustomed manner give thanks to an All-Wise Providence for the numerous bounties enjoyed during the year, and ask the continuance of prosperity to the state and happiness in the homes of all the people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the city of Madison, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

J. M. RUSK, Governor.

By the Governor: ERNEST G. FINALE, Secretary of State.

The Mississippi "plan" will do much to make a pretty solid south in 1884.

For an old widow, Mr. Butler is exceedingly frisky. He is always doing something to draw public attention to himself.

Those who think Sammy Tilden dead should just mention the old ticket and see how the old man will prick up his ears.

The administration does a cruel injustice to Sergeant Mason by keeping him in the penitentiary. A government like the United States can afford to be just.

Let us try twenty-four o'clock. If that will save the great loss of life and property on railways, the country will gladly endorse the change. Anything to keep the railways from wrecking so many trains.

Nellie, the murderer of Ada Atkinson near Fowler, Indiana, was hanged by a mob Sunday. He was about 65 years old and the only remark he made just before he was launched into eternity was, "Go a little slow, gentlemen; I am much older than some of you."

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and the Illinois Central, will not adopt the new standard time until Sunday, November 25th. There will be no change in the local time until the railways in this part of the country adopt the standard time.

Mr. Tilden is very enthusiastic for the head of the old ticket. He doesn't seem to care for the tail, carrying out the long cherished principle of caring for nobody but himself. But Mr. Handricks may have some feeling regarding the matter. The tail of a ticket may sometimes claim decent respect.

The New York Evening Post is the second oldest paper in New York city, having been established in 1801. Since that time its editorial columns have been controlled by only five men—William Coleman, 19 years; William Cutler Dryden, 33 years; William Leggett, 2 years; Park Godwin, 26 years; Carl Schurz, 2 years.

This is the kind of a marriage notice the Salt Lake Tribune gives the Gentiles: "Married in the Endowment house, last Thursday, to a second wife, John L. Berry, of American Fork, aged about 60; first wife aged 70, and in poor health; second wife, a Danish woman, aged about 52, a widow, strong and healthy and lives in this city."

The fates are bound to take some men downward. Judge Hoover, was once chief justice of Arizona. He is now a waiter in a restaurant in Southern California. Judge Sotterwate also occupied a prominent position on the Arizona bench, and to-day he is doing tinker's jobs for his daily bread.

We notice that the papers are publishing a little item about Miss Ella Wheeler, as follows: "She is about 26 years old, petite in figure, square shouldered, mobile expression, a sweet mouth and very brown eyes. She wears a Laundry collar and bang, and is plainly but neatly dressed. It cannot be said she is strikingly handsome, yet she is prepossessing, and has what might be called intellectual beauty. Miss Wheeler writes some bright verses, but there is in most of them much more 'passion' of a certain kind than poetry." Time doesn't seem, according to this, to take Ella along with its flight. She has been hanging around 26 for some time, and refuses to grow older. It is a good thing. Not many of us are as fortunate as Miss Wheeler.

No intelligent reader can fail to be interested in the contents of the North American Review for December. The question of the telegraph has the place of honor in the number. Gardiner G. Hubbard pointing out the great advantages that would result from the proposed "Government Control of the Telegraph," and showing from the experience of several European countries the benefits to be derived from the incorporation of the telegraph with the postal service. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard university, shows the "Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," in its absorbing and withholding from circulation the specie that is constantly needed to insure stability in the world of finance. "The Day of Judgment," by Gail Hamilton, is a caustic review of the less amiable moral traits of Thomas

Carlyle. Henry George writes of "Over-production," an idea which he declares to be preposterous, unless more wealth is produced than is wanted. Gen. W. B. Franklin sets forth the views of naval and military experts as to what is absolutely needed, in the way of organization, forts, ships and war material, to insure the "National Defense." An article on "Railroad and Public Time," by Prof. Leonard Waldo, of the Yale College observatory, explains the system of uniform time standards now being introduced into the railroad service of the United States. Finally, there is a discussion of the question of "Morality without Religion," by F. A. Kider and Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton college. Published of 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

The secretary of the republican national committee—General John A. Martin, of the Atchison (Kansas) Champion—has undertaken to speculate as to the presidential result in 1884. General Martin names the following states as being those that are certain to cast their electoral vote for a republican president:

Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	4
Colorado	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	12	Pennsylvania	23
Iowa	12	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	6	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	14	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	12	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	12	Total	177
Nebraska	6		

The states that are certain to cast their electoral vote for the democratic candidate are as follows:

Alabama	10	Missouri	10
Arkansas	7	South Carolina	9
California	9	Tennessee	12
Florida	9	Texas	12
Georgia	13	West Virginia	8
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	10	Total	153
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	9		

The states that General Martin counts as doubtful, and in which each party has a "fighting chance" are—

California	9	South Carolina	9
Florida	9	South Carolina	9
Georgia	13	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	West Virginia	8
Louisiana	10	Virginia	12
Maryland	8	Total	153
Mississippi	9		

According to this view of the case the republicans will have 177 electoral votes certain, and the democrats only 125. It might seem that the republicans have somewhat the advantage, as they need to gain only 24 votes to carry the day while the democrats must obtain 75. But it is almost certain that the democrats will carry Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, Indiana and Virginia—51 votes. As has been said before in these columns, New York will be the great battle ground on account of its 36 electoral votes. While General Martin's tables may be regarded as semi-official, they do not furnish the republican any more hope than the scores of speculations that have been published.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The business portion of Belmore, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, the losses aggregating \$25,000.

A fire at Harrodsburg, Ky., swept away a lot of and six stores on Main street, causing a loss of \$50,000.

A grave robber of Syracuse, New York, has been sentenced to four years and six months in state prison.

A Mormon elder passed through Kansas City, with seventy-eight proselytes from the southern states.

Eighteen persons were lost on the British steamer Conqueror, which was wrecked in a gale off the coast of Holland.

Forty-one saloon-keepers at Des Moines have renewed their licenses at \$1,000, and eighteen are still delinquent.

A row of seven tenement houses at South Chicago were destroyed by fire. Peter Meitz lost his life in one of the buildings.

The steamer S. H. Parrott with a cargo of cotton and oil-cake, was burned near Natchez, causing a loss of over \$250,000.

Isaac W. England, publisher of The New York Sun, lost his elegant residence at Paterson, N. J., by fire, scarcely anything being saved.

William G. Harrison, one of the most prominent merchants of Baltimore, formerly president of the Baltimore & Ohio road, died of heart disease.

A leading lawyer of New York has offered to bet \$1,000 that Henry Villard does not at present own a share of Oregon Transportation stock.

Clement Taylor, a colored man, who recently died near Little Rock, Arkansas, was born in North Carolina in 1770, and for many years was valued at \$1,000.

Percy Hystache, in a sermon at the French Protestant church in New York, closed by saying that the increase of riches is the greatest danger of the United States.

A radical journalist in Serbia named Theodorovitch, who was arrested for complicity in the rebellion, refused food from the outset, and died in the fortress at Belgrade.

As a retaliatory measure, Peter McGeehan has brought suit at Milwaukee against Daniel Wells, Jr., for an accounting as to funds handled here, with which to settle the famous land deal of July.

C. E. Sutton, a druggist at Romney, Indiana, was charged with retailing whisky. A party of thirty citizens on Friday night demolished his store and destroyed a stock of goods valued at \$1,200.

In a saloon in St. Louis, early Sunday morning, a large party of customers, being present, one young man forced the bartender to hand over \$125 while his armed accomplices kept the crowd from interfering.

Col. Hughes, of Gov. Butler's staff, has sold Collector Alanzo W. Beard for \$100, and attached his property for damages of \$25,000. It is said that William A. Simmons, formerly collector of the port of Boston, will bring a similar action.

Temperance agitation has been revived in Kansas to a degree which bids fair to close the saloons at Atchison, Leavenworth and Topeka. The cause was the assumption of political influence by the liquor dealers in the recent campaign.

The protectionists in congress are bound to bring the tariff question to the front at the opening of the session. Five or six bills to restore the high duty on wool will be introduced and there is sure to be a demand that the duty on tin be doubled. The rice and crockery interests are also unhappy over the situation.

Manufacturers of adulterated Baking Powder claim that their adulterations are not injurious. Possibly true. Water in milk is not injurious to health. Of few

besides DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder can it be said, however, "This Powder is made of Grape Cream Tartar and Bi-Carb. Soda only."

MAHONE'S ADDRESS.

The Readjuster Leader on the Result in Virginia.

What He Charges Upon His Opponents—He Calls on His Followers to Rally for the Presidential Campaign.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 12.—The long promised address of Senator Mahone to the Readjuster party, on the results of the recent election in this state has been made public. The document contains fully 50,000 words, and is evidently intended for the whole people of the United States as well as for the adherents of the party to whom it is addressed.

The salient points are as follows: "To the Readjuster party of Virginia: When a dominant party, organized around great and enduring principles and composed of a decided majority of voters in a state, is suddenly overwhelmed and made to appear a minority, it is of the highest consequence that every member of the party should inform himself whether that result has been brought about by a free and honest expression of the popular will, and if so, which of its avowed principles has become obnoxious to the majority, or, if all are still adhered to, which of them has been betrayed by those entrusted with the great duty of applying and enforcing them in the government of the state?"

He follows an elaborate history of the Readjuster party in Virginia. As to bloodshed and crime, Gen. Mahone says: "It is not pleasant to hold up crime and lawlessness to the world's gaze, but when the fruits of crime are made to seem the honest will and opinion of our people, it is a patriotic duty to let the truth be known. Virginia, so long exempt from the bloodshed and violence which has left such foul traces upon the political records of some of her states, has, under Bourbon insinuation, been dragged, even at this late date when the whole country hoped for peace, into scenes and methods no whit less bloody nor less brutal than those which doubled in the palmist days of Ku-Klux and white leagues."

"When the Bourbon faction assembled in Lynchburg in July last to formulate a platform, a large element of its membership avowedly and openly favored the adoption of the color line. Bourbon journals proclaimed that the true issue of the canvass was the race issue, and that the contest should be forced into a struggle between the white and the colored races. That such a platform would be incorporated into the platform adopted, seemed highly improbable until the final action taken developed the fact that, for reasons best known to themselves, the Bourbons had determined not to make a written proclamation of their purpose to draw the color line. Even the most moderate Bourbon did not protest at the failure to draw the color line in the platform, but from lack of purpose to do so, it was admitted on all hands that it had not been formally adopted from motives of policy. The temporary chairman of the convention addressed himself to 'The white people of Virginia.' Leading Bourbon organs recommended the platform adopted as a 'white man's platform,' and while straight out Republicans were sent into the black districts to dissuade colored voters, the whole burden of the Bourbon leaders in the white districts was to excite the race prejudices and passions of the whites against the blacks."

"As early as September a leading Bourbon editor announced to a member of our party in a public place that the Bourbon plan of campaign was to buy all the colored and badly educated voters. How faithfully this programme was carried out the sequel will show. What was at the time regarded as a sentimental piece of badinage has now been realized as the dim foreshadowing of a bloody truth."

"The progress of the canvass developed an organized system of duplicity practiced by our opponents whereby in black districts they appealed to the blacks for support on the ground that our party gave an no race of opinion and used them as mere tools and pawns, while at the same time, in white districts, their appeals were made to every prejudice of race to save the whites from an alleged purpose on our part to elevate the blacks above them. Contemporaneous with these appeals, sensational circulars from Danville, Cumberland and elsewhere filled with false statements of wrongs and outrages committed by blacks, cartoons depicting negroes poisoning white children, riding on negro men with a white child on one knee, and a black child on the other, infamous prejudices as to the utterances of our public speakers and lies, great and small, calculated to inflame race prejudice, were spread broadcast through the white districts of the state, backed by corruption, money without stint, while they were studiously suppressed in the black districts and their absence supplied by doubled funds of money, to buy or bully the blacks. As the excitement thus begotten became more intense—as the buying of blacks became more and more apparently impracticable—the violent policy became the more necessary to intimidate the blacks and inflame the whites, arms began to pour into the south side regions, the supply of small arms in our larger cities was exhausted, and the demand extended as far as Baltimore, until one Democratic headquarters, within twenty miles of Richmond, has forty stands of muskets, and the Danville region was a walking arsenal. The cry that white men should rise or die, the announcement that a war of races was upon us swelled in volume and ferocity. Threats of the lives of our leaders became more common than any other argument. Murder in cold blood began in Madison county. Days before it was reported in Danville rumors of the shipment of arms filled the air, and during the fair week at Richmond, long before any outbreak occurred, the knowing ones were heard to whisper and mysteriously predict what might be expected at the proper time. In due time it came, with what preparation, and design it came, let any impartial man who reads the Bourbon press and heard the preparations made for it, judge for himself. Who provoked it? Who perpetrated it? Let the Bourbon journals themselves testify. With what purpose it was perpetrated, let the thousands of false circulars turning it to political account, spread broadcast by the Bourbons almost before it occurred, and the effect they produced, speak as no argument can. The massacre at Danville is dignified by Bourbon authorities by the name of a riot. The facts, as gathered from all sources, are that upon Saturday evening preceding the election, just after the Danville negroes had received their weekly pay and were buying their Sunday supplies in a crowded market-places, a white man appeared, and an altercation followed. The light was ended and no other negro came to the rescue of the punished man. But the programme was not interrupted by this circumstance. An armed gathering of the 'best people' of the 'best and truest' was conveniently near, and in a moment a murderous throng poured out of the building where they were assembled,

opening a deadly fire upon the unarmed, defenseless and flying negroes. How many were killed, no one knows, and no one will probably learn the truth, for the condition of things still in Danville is such that the truth cannot be learned. That they were shot in their tracks like dogs, while running away; that no pistol shot was fired by a black man; that no white man was injured, save by his own friends; that for days the poor victims were found dead in alleys, in warehouses and under houses, like poisoned rats that had crawled away to die; that the negroes fled to the woods, to the state of North Carolina, to the four winds of heaven; these are a few of the facts of this bloody wholesale murder, which was telegraphed far and near by Bourbons, as an alleged uprising of the blacks against the whites. Simultaneously with these occurrences the crack of the Bourbon weapon resounded in political mudslinging, and the Bourbon knife sunk deep in the counties of Charles City, Halifax, Hanover, Flood, Augusta, Lee, and elsewhere, mingling with the Sabbath day sympathies from the Bourbon capital and the race cry was shouted with a brutal ferocity intense enough to make Virginia the rival of any southern state in her race hatred, shed and lawlessness. The effects were all that the bulldozers could have hoped for. In the city of Danville where Cameron received in 1881, votes numbering 780; and Wise in 1882 received 811 votes, and were enrolled, but 26 votes were cast for the coalition candidate whose life was threatened and whose coffin, it is said had been actually made and paid for by the party of honor and intelligence."

"The Bourbons are only samples of the methods resorted to by the Bourbons. Bribery and corruption appear to have been the order of proceedings generally throughout the state. In the history of politics in this state, the recent campaign is, thank God, without precedent, and to the forbearance and long suffering of the Readjusters to this alone, is due the fact that the state is not now bled in blood. That the reaction will come, and that it will be a complete one, is not a matter of doubt. It is true that Bourbonism has gained a triumph upon a compact of falsehood and deception, by appeals to passion, and by a barbarous resolve to shed as much innocent blood as was necessary to its success. It is true that by fair means and by fraud it has procured a temporary majority, and yet it is equally true that the majority of our people are conservative at heart, and abhor falsehood and violence. In the effort to perpetuate caste, class and race rule by crushing out by force, fraud, or otherwise, the weak and unprotected in this state, the Bourbons have made a gulf between themselves and the Readjuster party which shall yawn forever, for they cannot bridge it and we will not. Let the fight proceed. If we are to be in the minority in the future, it is a minority struggling for principle as strong and bold as when they were backed by a majority. The numbered which sustains them in defeat proves a sincerity and devotion which in due time must and will be crowned with triumph. But whether future triumphs come or not, the blessings we have secured for Virginia are fixed and indelible. Our enemies stand before us. I repeat, therefore, that the struggle against Bourbonism is to be renewed forthwith and to the death, and as your chairman I call upon every loyal Readjuster in Virginia to rally to the standard of reform, to fight a new battle against their old Bourbon foe in the national campaign of 1884, bearing in mind the old watchword of 'A free ballot and a fair count.' We have a right to demand and expect support from the state, and we ask from the federal government, in behalf of the rights of man, guaranteed by both governments, and put at stake to procure the ascendancy of an unscrupulous party that sticks at nothing to acquire power."

(Signed.)

WILLIAM MAHONE, Chairman.

Petersburg, Nov. 12, 1883.

Iowa Agricultural College.

DES MOINES, Nov. 12.—Nearly every opening of the Iowa agricultural college at Ames has been marked by ill-feeling, and President Welch has been the central figure of attack. Comment upon this week was marked by the usual ill-humor. A majority of the trustees are in favor of making a change in the presidency, but the only reason given is that President and Mrs. Welch desire to spend the winter vacation in Europe, which the board does not feel in the humor to follow. The trustees have voted to ask President Welch to resign, but they recommended their action. It is believed the president will be retained.

Handal on the Ground.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.—Additional zest has been given the speakership contest by the arrival of Mr. Randall who visits Washington considerably earlier than he had expected to. In reply to a question he said that he had no cause to feel uneasy about the contest, and that his figures would be found correct when the canvass was held. Representative Morrison who has come here in the interest of Mr. Carlisle does not think favorably of Mr. Springer's candidacy and says that the latter has no following, not even from his own state of Illinois.

The Pope Expresses Satisfaction.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The pope has expressed much satisfaction over the meeting in Ireland by the British government. He attributes this action to the efforts of Mr. Bertrington, the British representative at the Vatican, and has personally thanked that gentleman. Father O'Callaghan, rector of the English college at Rome, has been appointed domestic prelate to the pope.

A Fast Quarter-Mile.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.—At a trial of six yearlings at J. & J. Swigert's Saturday afternoon, W. Barnes' colt, by Billie out of a mare by Uncle Vic, ran a quarter of a mile in 22.5 seconds with 114 pounds on. Several phenomena have been developed here this winter, and this morning the best since Hindoo as a yearling covered the same distance in 22 seconds.

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, fester and skin eruptions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by Sterns & Baker.

Prevent Madness by Taking Occasional.

ly one of Emory's Little Cathartic Pills a wonderful appetizer, an absolute cure of Indigestion—15 cents.

Threw Away His Crutches.

"Suffered from rheumatism so badly had to use crutches, but threw them away after applying *Thomas' Electric Oil* to my limbs. I now feel better than I have for years." F. L. Gibbs, 300 Elk street, Butte, N. Y.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

Prof. Howard's Baking Powder.

SUPERIOR AND SCIENTIFIC. DR. CHARLES S. GAUNT, Professor of Chemistry in Philadelphia University says: "I regard it as a superior and highly scientific preparation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

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FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Prepared from Select Fruits that yield the finest Flavors. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., Sole Agents of the West, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Cocoa Butter. WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

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ONE PRICE

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EVERYTHING IS MOVING RIGHT ALONG AT

BOSTWICK & SONS.

Rare inducements are what create the excitement. The most elegant line of

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To be found in the country. Our stock of Ladies' and Children's Winter Garments is full to overflowing. Our Leading Garment for Ladies is something entirely new and different in cut and make from anything ever before offered—every lady who is in need should see it before purchasing; it fills the eye, combining comfort, style and durability. We are sole agents for the above in Janesville. We have every style we can wish for in

Children's Cloaks.

Bear this in mind. We have got a splendid line of Heavy Cloaking, both light and dark. We have an endless variety of Shawls, Rich, Handsome Velvet and Camels' Hair Shawls from \$10 to \$20. They are beautiful in the full sense of the word. We have Paisleys ranging in price from \$2.50 up to \$60. We have it all our own way on

Blankets, Comfortables, Waterproofs And Flannels.

We bought at the great auction sales in New York City, in July, 1,000 pair of White Blankets that we are fairly slaughtering. People gaze with amazement at the cheapest line of Comfortables on earth. Nothing like them ever before known. They all pronounce our Waterproofs and Flannels an immense bargain. They are marvellously cheap. We never had such inducements before in the above lines during the whole of our business career. No one should miss seeing them. We have got the best 50 cent Underwear in the world. If you are in need of

Fur Trimmings!

It will more than pay you to see our stock. We guarantee to sell them cheaper than anyone. We keep constantly on hand a full line of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. We will touch for every word of the above.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS. White Block, Main Street.

No. 23 West Milwaukee Street.

Drop in and see our new fall patterns in

DINNER, TEA, and CHAMBER SETS.

Large arrival of

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holiday Trade!

New prices in Dis. Special sales of Dolls. See our presents in

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New pieces in individual Peppers and Salts. Prices guaranteed and assortment the largest in the city.

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E. B. HEIMSTREET

DRUGGIST.

NORTH MAIN STREET.

Calls Attended to All Hours of Day or Night

Telephone Connection to all Parts of the City!

W. W. Hall, M. D., the editor of the Journal of Health, published in New York, and a recognized authority on medical subjects, has the following to say of medicines used for coughs:

"The remedies for coughs, colds and consumption are innumerable, the combinations of ingredients are infinite; but if the reader is observant, he will find not one in a hundred which does not contain dried will there be, which does not contain Opium in the form of Morphine, producing every year over one billion of children and apoplexies, or ruinous results to the digestive organs of adults. Intelligent druggists know that all medicines sold for coughs, colds, consumption, and tickling in the throat, contain Opium in some form or other. They repress the cough, but do not eradicate it; hence the first purchase paves the way for a second or

third, and as it is the essential nature of Opium to close up, to deaden the sensibilities—constipation is induced, and becomes the immediate cause of three-fourths of all ordinary ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia and piles."

We give our positive guarantee that COLLEGE'S CHERRY COUGH CURE contains no Chloroform, Tartar Emetic, preparations of Opium, or other Narcotic, and may be administered to children with perfect safety. Unlike the Opium Cough Medicines generally sold, which lend but momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the patient, it is a remedy that does not dry up a cough and leave the disease behind it, but strikes directly at the cause; carries off all the phlegm accumulated in the lungs and throat, and heals them. For sale by PRENTICE & EVYSON, Druggists, opposite Post Office, Janesville.

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